

STATE OF IOWA

CHESTER J. CULVER, GOVERNOR PATTY JUDGE, LT. GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES CHARLES J. KROGMEIER, DIRECTOR

December 15, 2009

The Honorable Chester J. Culver Governor State Capitol LOCAL

RE: Independent Living Services Annual Report

Dear Governor Culver:

Enclosed please find copies of a report to the General Assembly relative to the Department of Human Services Independent Living foster care program. These reports were prepared pursuant to directive contained in House File 457 of the 81st General Assembly.

Section 234.35, subsection 4, directs the Department of Human Services (Department) to report to the Governor and the General Assembly annually by January 1 on data concerning youth who received independent living (IL) foster care services during the immediately preceding fiscal year and to assess the data as part of any evaluation of services or consideration for improving the services. Effective June 1, 2004 IL Iowa Administrative Rules were revised; the foster care placement was renamed to Supervised Apartment Living (SAL). Following is the report data and assessment as required.

Sincerely,

Julie Fleming Legislative Liaison

Enclosure

cc: Michael Marshall, Secretary Iowa Senate

Mark Brandsgard, Chief Clerk of the House



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Michael Marshall Secretary of Senate State Capitol LOCAL Mark Brandsgard Chief Clerk of House State Capitol LOCAL

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Legislative Service Agency Kris Bell, Senate Majority Caucus Peter Matthes, Senate Minority Caucus Zeke Furlong, House Majority Caucus Brad Trow, House Minority Caucus

Independent Living Services Annual Report

Independent Living foster care (renamed to Supervised Apartment Living [SAL] June, 2004) is a foster care type of placement, in which youth served must be at least 16 years of age and have the capacity to function outside the structure of a foster family or group care setting. There are two types of SAL living arrangements, scattered-site and cluster. Youth placed in a scattered-site arrangement live in an apartment unit within the community with supervision provided by a provider that the Department contracts with to provide needed supervision and skills to assist the youth in preparation for self-sufficiency. Cluster arrangements are those in which four to six youth reside in apartments located in one building and are supervised by one agency, with staff on site at any time that more than one youth is present in the cluster arrangement. Youth in SAL are required to attend school full-time and work part-time or, if not in school, work full-time.

The vast majority of youth participating in the SAL program are placed in a scattered-site arrangement, living in their own apartment within the community, primarily because at this point there are only two providers in the state that have an active SAL cluster program. Staff and providers are aware of the benefits that a cluster arrangement provides for youth, with more provider staff involvement and more interaction between the youth. Youth between the ages of 16 and 18 are often not prepared to live on their own in their own apartment and loneliness is often an issue that can cause the youth to divert from their plan of course. Providers however have moved away from contracting with the Department for cluster arrangements primarily because it is viewed as cost prohibitive, with the required staff/client ratio and lack of referrals by the Department to such a placement. Units of services that the Department purchases from providers are often twice as expensive for cluster arrangements as opposed to scattered-site arrangements; SAL foster care is 100% state funded (both maintenance and services).

The total number of youth for whom the state paid for SAL services during state fiscal year (SFY) '09 was 196. Attached is a spreadsheet detailing the number of youth served: by county; under the responsibility of either the Department or Juvenile Court Services; by legal status; discharged from such services and the reasons for discharge (see attached SAL Summary FY'09).

Clearly the largest percent of youth receiving SAL services, 36% were from Polk County, with Woodbury County (7%) and Linn County (6%) coming in next, amounting to three out of Iowa's ninety-nine counties representing almost 50% of all youth served in the program, with no youth represented from 53 counties. This over and under representation for this particular foster care placement is not surprising when compared to overall representation of youth in foster care by county. Out of the 13 child placing agencies that the Department contracts with to provide SAL services, the majority provide services in Iowa's more urban areas, primarily due to availability of apartment units and landlords willing to rent to youth under the age of eighteen. Moreover, only a handful of the 13 providers DHS contracts with have active SAL programs, with over

half of providers only occasionally serving youth in this type of placement. The over represented counties are those counties in which there are stronger SAL programs.

For SFY '09, there were approximately 5% of youth in the SAL program on a voluntary basis (placement status for youth 18 through 19 years of age still working on their high school education). In order for youth to continue to be served past their 18th birthday, the youth must agree to stay in care in addition to completing their high school education. Additionally, funding must be available for the services. While funding is always an issue, it is not uncommon for youth who could remain in foster care past 18 years of age to choose not to. The SAL foster care program is Iowa's only foster care program that allows for a youth who has left foster care at age 18 (regardless of level of placement, i.e., family foster care, group care, SAL) to voluntarily return to a SAL foster care placement prior to their 20th birthday in order to complete their high school education or obtain a general equivalency diploma without going through an exception to policy request; this is an important option for those youth who could elect to stay past their 18th birthday in order to complete their education but choose not to, oftentimes wanting to be "free" from "the system" and believing they can do better on their own, only to find out otherwise several months down the road. There were 154 youth discharged from this particular program during SFY '09. Of those discharged, 72% "aged out" of care (left care because they have attained 18 years of age or older), with another 5% being discharged to return home, 16% had a change in placement or level of care (typically to a more restrictive placement due to behavior issues, often due to substance abuse and/or mental illness), 5% ran away from placement, and 2% were placed with a suitable person (i.e., relative, guardian) (see attached Exit Reason chart).

Not surprisingly, African American youth were over-represented in this particular foster care placement, as is the case in all foster care placement types, comprising 19% of youth placed; white youth comprised 74% placed (see attached SAL by Race chart).

DHS requested surveys be completed by the 13 provider agencies for each of the youth who "aged out" (left care due to turning 18 years of age) of the SAL programs in SFY 2009. Providers returned outcome information for 46 of the 86 youth who had "aged out" of SAL. Findings are improved outcomes from last year for the youth who leave SAL at 18 or older; for those youth who leave prior to 18, for reasons such as a more restricted placement or runaway, the commonly held beliefs that while planning efforts and activities to prepare youth to successfully transition to adulthood are effective for some, there are still many youth whose needs are not met by this program. Comments from providers suggest this, in large part, is a result of youth being placed in SAL and not adequately prepared for living in this type of least-restrictive setting or who have mental health/behavioral issues beyond what the program is designed to handle. The following bullets provide a glimpse at the education, employment, and housing outcomes for youth exiting SAL at age 18 or older in SFY '09.

For youth exiting an SAL program at the age of 18 or older in SFY 2009:

- Education Status: 61% of youth exited SAL with a diploma or a GED; 19% were still attending school; and 2% dropped out.
- Employment Status: 31% exited SAL with full or part-time employment; and 22% were unemployed.
- Housing Status: 100% had housing or housing plans at discharge.

It is interesting to note that 30% of total youth placed in SAL during SFY '09 were managed through juvenile court services (indicating adjudicated delinquent) as opposed to the Department. Such data profiling of youth characteristics is important to keep in mind when evaluating effectiveness of program services. Often times, SAL placement is a "last resort" placement for older teens that can't go home and for who other foster care placement settings (group care or family foster care) are not options due to the needs and issues of the youth. Many of these youth have mental health and substance abuse issues; additionally some are adjudicated as a sex offender, which eliminates other placement options, particularly family foster care, due to safety factors. Case planning and services need to be tailored to meet the individual needs of each youth served.

Evaluation of SAL services

Eligibility for SAL placement is based, among other things, on a comprehensive assessment of the youth that reviews available information on the youth, especially as it pertains to the youth's ability to live independently, participate in services and activities to achieve self-sufficiency, and in following the provisions of their case plan (see attached Preplacement Screening for Supervised Apartment Living Foster Care in addition to the Request for Approval of Supervised Apartment Living Foster Care Placement, both of which must be completed prior to placing a youth in SAL). Additionally, a transition plan must be completed and updated at each case review for youth in foster care who are 16 years of age and older; the plan reviews strengths and needs of youth particularly around life skills along with the possible need for disability services as an adult, significant information needed for appropriate placement into the SAL program. Caseworkers contract with SAL providers for a certain number of units of service per month, with current minimum requirements of weekly face-to-face provider contacts with youth under 18 years of age and biweekly face-to-face contacts with youth over age 18. DHS staff can always contract for more units than the minimum requirement (and usually do) though budget constraints often limit the number of units approved and needed. Caseworkers need to be specific with providers on use of units and expected outcomes to best meet the needs of the youth. Contracted staff are expected to provide guidance, oversight, behavior monitoring and services and supports for development of life skills to prepare them as much as possible for self-sufficiency.

The "de-linking" of child welfare services and rehabilitative services for children during SFY '07, now offers an additional avenue for services for youth in SAL; youth are not only eligible for hourly units of services (to provide needed supervision and life skills) purchased under SAL provider contracts but are also eligible to receive family-centered child welfare services in addition if necessary. These services are purchased based on a calendar month as one unit of service and can be used to further enhance SAL services, tailored to meet the needs of the youth. Services could include, among other things,

transitional life skills, transportation assistance to access needed services and supports and permanency planning activities, including help in identifying and achieving alternative permanent family connections for the child.

Research indicates that adolescents in foster care are very often behind their peers in life skills, including employment skills, attendance/performance at school, money management, and skills leading to a healthy lifestyle and relationships. This lack of preparation is no less for those youth placed into SAL. Additionally, youth in this placement often lack a positive support system even more so than other youth in care, experience loneliness, and are apt to be prey for others to take advantage of (e.g., moving in with them, couch surfing in their apartments, illegal behaviors). There is often a push to put a youth into this program that is ill prepared to be in such an unrestrictive placement setting. This is due to the lack of foster families willing to take teen-agers, high-cost of group care, youth not needing a treatment setting (but still requiring more structure than living in their own apartment), and sometimes due to the fact that this is the last placement option for a youth (that is, they cannot function or be placed in a family setting due to behaviors/mental health issues) and they have "burned their bridges" with group care placements. It is not uncommon to have youth released from Eldora state training school and be placed into a SAL placement. It is not uncommon for a youth to get evicted from their apartment, run into money management issues (even with the provider being the payee for the monthly maintenance checks), not attend school or fail to keep the working requirements.

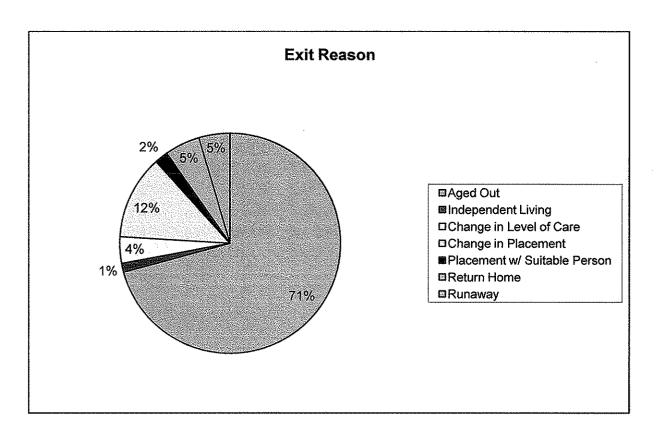
While DHS has taken certain steps to better "shore up" the SAL program, most notably developing/implementing the prescreening tool for the purpose of better placement match, it is clear that more needs to be done to better meet the needs of youth in this program, and more notably, there needs to be more placement options for a better continuum of living arrangements to best meet the needs of adolescents in foster care. Meetings and conference calls have been held on a quarterly basis during calendar year 2009 for provider input concerning what is working and what is not working in the SAL program and solution based brainstorming. It has become clear that a one size fits all in this type of setting does not work; providers are strong in their beliefs that youth need to live in a cluster/transitional living type SAL setting, with other peers and 24 hour staffing prior to being moved to their own apartment with minimal staffing and that the maintenance payment youth receive needs to be more than what a foster family receives for a teen, due to economies of scale. Youth input has also been along the same lines. Meetings and calls will continue through 2010 to get necessary input prior to the release of a request for proposals for the SAL foster care placement program.

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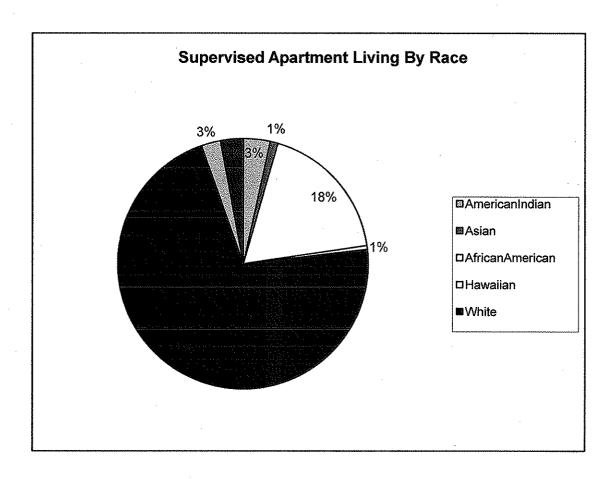
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Exit Reaso	n '	
Aged Out	109	71%
Independent Living	2	1%
Change in Level of Care	6	4%
Change in Placement	19	12%
Placement w/ Suitable Person	3	2%
Return Home	8	5%
Runaway	7	5%
Total	154	100%



Race	Counts	Percent
AmericanIndian	7	4%
Asian	2	1%
AfricanAmerican	37	19%
Hawaiian	1	1%
White	138	74%
More than two races	5	3%
Unable to Determine	6	3%
Total	196	100%

PREPLACEMENT SCREENING FOR SUPERVISED APARTMENT LIVING FOSTER CARE

Date	e:						
Clie	nt Name		Date of Birth	,	FACS ID)	County
Curr	ent Living Arrangeme	ent					Legal Status: CINA Delinquent
	e Life Skill Assessm ach a copy of the res	ent was completed: sults to this assessme	nt.)				Voluntary
Sch	ool and Work His	story					
	Currently enrolled	l in school or GED					
	Grade	School					IEP? ☐ Yes ☐ No
	Mild to modera	appropriate level in so ate problems at school difficulties including	ol including underac				
	Not currently enro	olled in school					
	Last School Attend	ed			Last Gra	de Complete	d
	Currently employ Full-time Part-time	ed					
	Not currently emp	oloyed					
	Date Last Worked						
The state of the s	Has held a job		h or has mild attend	dance o		nary proble	ms
Me	dical or Mental H	lealth Issues (Inch	iding Pregnancy)			
Dia	gnosis:				•		
Me	dications:				youth abl	e to manag	e own medication?

470-4063 (7/04) Page 1

Sübstance Abuse									
 No notable substance use difficulties currently or in recovery for at least one year Mild to moderate substance use problems that occasionally present problems of living or in recovery for less than one year 									
•	requires treatment and exacerbates current problems and								
Describe current substance abuse treatment:									
Parenting									
Does the youth have any children?	Does the youth have custody of the children?								
Yes. If yes, how many?	Yes								
] No									
Does the youth's child have any health concerns or special needs?									
Yes. If yes, please describe:									
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
No No									
Cooperation/Compliance at Current Placement									
Generally compliant and cooperative									
Occasionally noncompliant to some rules or adult i									
Frequently noncompliant to rules and adult instructions									
History of Delinquency									
Yes. If yes, describe:									
∐ No									
Date and degree of most recent charge:									
Currently on probation?									
Yes. If yes, describe youth's compliance with term	as of probation								
Tes. If yes, describe youth's compliance with term	is of produton.								
□ No									
History of Violence Toward Self, Others, or Pro	perty								
Yes. If yes, describe:									
□ No									
Current (within past three months) violent/aggressive b	ehavior:								
Yes. If yes, describe:									
\square No									

470-4063 (7/04) Page 2

List names of team members consulted in making the recommendations for	SAL placement:
Other comments:	
List the plan of services and resources available to address the identified ne placement (i.e., positive connections, economic, community programs):	eds of the youth in SAL
pracement (i.e., postuve connections, economic, community, programs)	
Number of hours of supervision that will be authorized:	
Overall assessment of suitability for Supervised Apartment Living Foster C	are:
Appropriate for SAL-scattered site	
☐ Appropriate for SAL-cluster site ☐ Not appropriate for SAL	•
What is the plan if SAL placement is not approved or if SAL services are termin	ated:
	Doto
Case Manager/JCO	Date

470-4063 (7/04) Page 3

Iowa Department of Human Services

REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF SUPERVISED APARTMENT LIVING FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT

Youth's Name	Date of Birt	th	County	Date .					
The youth must meet the following criteria Youth is at least 16 years old. Needs foster care placement and services Pre-Placement Screening for Supervised Youth will have an approved living arran If under age 18 (check one): Attending high school and working (or in Attending GED program and working (or Attending post-secondary classes and wo Attending high school, GED or post-secondary/year.	according to E Apartment Livi gement that me work training) in work training rking (or in wo	mployees' Maring Foster Care ets required state part time. ng) part time. rk training) par	nual XIII-J. e, form 470-406 andards. rt time.	53, is attached.					
Reason for waiving work requirement: Working full time. If age 18 or over (check one): Attending high school and working (or in Attending GED program and working (on Attending high school or GED program. Reason for waiving work requirement: Request waiver of requirement for conting school or obtain GED. Youth is working until month/year. Reason for waiving work requirement:	r in work training Work requirent to the months of the work requirement to the work of the	ng) part time. nent waiver is n t in order for y	outh to return to	o foster care to complete high					
An initial allowance in the amount of (maximum \$400) is requested to assist the youth in paying for deposits, furnishings, and other start-up costs.									
Worker	Date	Supervisor		Date					
APPROVAL FOR SUPERVISED APARTMENT LIVING FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT The request for a Supervised Apartment Living Foster Care Placement is: Approved Denied Work requirement waiver is: Approved Denied The request for an initial allowance is approved in the amount of:									
Service Area Manager or Designee				Date					

If youth is under age 18, obtain Juvenile Court Order for Supervised Apartment Living Placementafter receiving SAM approval.

470-3186 (Rev. 7/04)

Distribution: Case file